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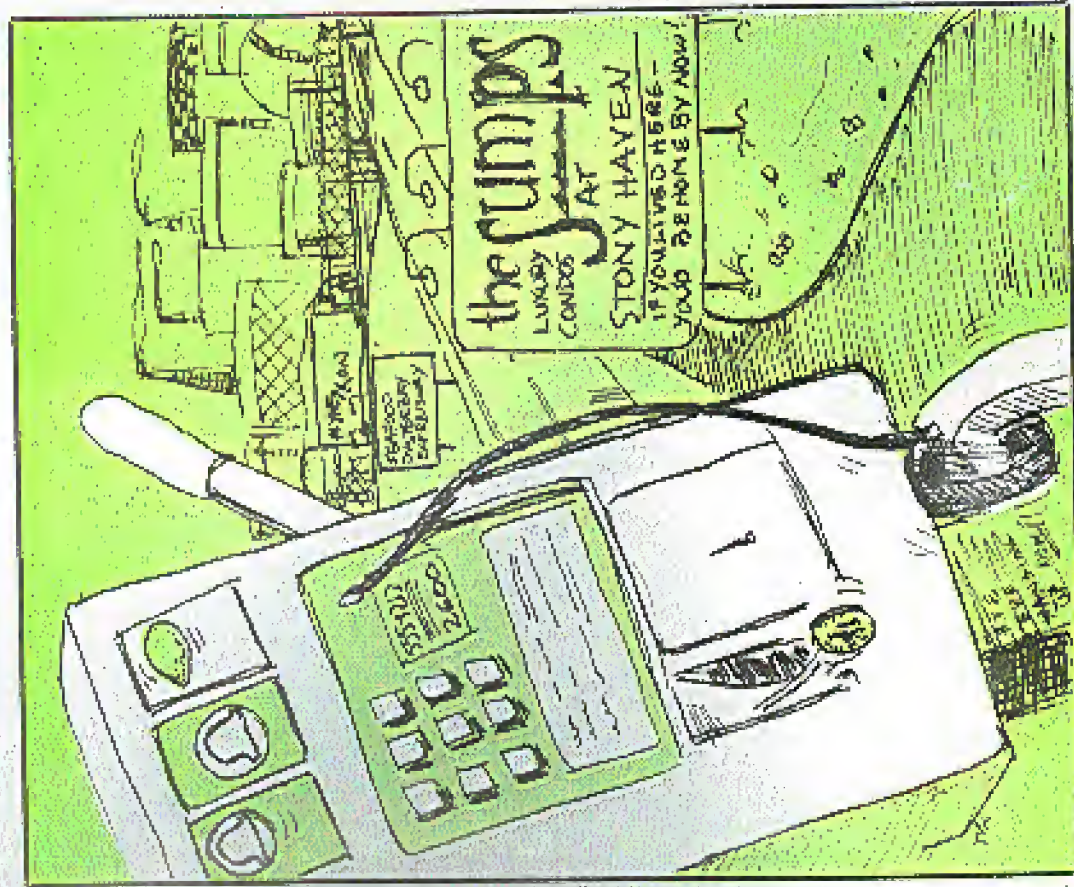
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2600

The Monthly Journal of the American Hacker

Volume 4, Number 9 September, 1987

\$2



2600 WANTS YOU!

Join the staff of 2600. It is simple. Just compile any information you have so it is easily understandable and send it to us. We accept handwritten and eprints. We will also accept information on floppy disks if you wish to do that.

We need:

- Profiles of long distance computers
- Profiles of computer systems
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- Lists of interesting phone numbers
- Lists of interesting reference books and magazines
- Updated tutorials on using things like AIDS, GNA
- Interesting true stories
- Data that can be a good reference
- Maps of computer networks
- Analysis of new legislation

We would like:

- **4 digit on-site access to various computer networks**
- **You to continue to send your comments and questions**
- **You to continue to send clippings from local papers and magazines**
- **You to help keep us informed**

Things we could always use:

- * Friends, contacts, references, and interesting sources
- * More modernized office equipment
- * A 2400 baud modem

If you send an article or data, please request why you should be on the staff.

If you send us hardware, please make sure it is not stolen. We do not want your trouble.

We pay our writers a small amount. Perhaps that will be the incentive you need. We also pay people who get advertising for us. Call us for more details.

All contributors, please send your gifts to: 2600, P.O. Box 99, Middle Island, NY 11953-0099, or call 5167512600.

As you thumb through this issue, you may notice that we've used a few more graphics and displays than we have in the past. Ever since we started publishing in 1984, people have been sending us interesting artifacts, copies of their phone bills, nasty letters from phone companies, stupid letters from phone companies, pictures, bits of data, drawings of all sorts—the list goes on. And the pile gets bigger. Well, our pile has been mounting and we figured it was time to do something about it; namely, to print some of these fascinating

treasures.

In the past, some of our readers have said that there are too many pages of straight text in 2600—they need a break now and then. That's why we've decided to give you an idea of the kinds of things we can use in the future.

There's no reason why we can't have pictures of strange telephones or large computers in every issue. We have the ability to print them, something we didn't have a year ago. If we need are the people to find interesting stuff, get them on file, and send them in. Odds

(continued on page 16)

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Worldnet: Getting

Closer Every Day

by Hank@Lawman.Binet

First off, let me say that I am on the other side of the fence. My job is to make sure the system I work for is secure and that there are no hackers or crackers trying to do damage to the system. I am employed to defend. In one instance, I assisted the police in collecting all the necessary information to create a court case against a cracker. The kid in question (a high school student) ended up getting a year of civil work. I subscribe to this magazine not to learn how to do something illegal but rather to learn what others are trying to do to me. Knowledge is a tool and by hiding a tool you gain nothing. Therefore, I have decided to explain how international computer networks work, how they are tied together and what services you can hope to receive from them.

There are dozens of computer networks—all of them spawning off the grandfather of all networks: Arpanet. Today, it has grown so large that it is known as The Internet. As more and more networks begin to interconnect, the concept of a Worldnet becomes feasible.

Basic concepts

All users are known by three variables: userid, nickname, and network. A userid can be the person's initials, or the person's last name, or anything else the person decided upon when he opened his computer account. A nickname is also known as a hostname. It designates the computer the user is using. The network indicates which of the two dozen or so networks the computer is connected to. If you look at my name at the top of this article, you will see that my userid is Hank, my nickname is Taurian (that is in Israel, in case you were wondering), and my network is called Binet. The nickname and network section of a user's "handle" has been undergoing a transformation in the past few years and this will be explained later.

The one common protocol that all networks talk is something called RFC822 standard mail. Within individual networks there are other protocols which will be covered where necessary.

Arpanet

This network is based on a protocol called Top/Up. (I know, there are people out there reading this and saying, "What does Top/Up stand for?" But I do not think it is important to know

what the letters stand for. When it is important I will explain it.) It allows for three major applications: FTP, SMTP, and Telnet. FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol and allows a user on one machine to extract a file from any other machine on the network (assuming you know the real password) or allows a user to write a file onto any other machine assuming you know the write password for the destination user and machine. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol and allows users to send electronic mail almost anywhere in the world. Telnet is an interactive login application. It is not Telnet. But it does basically the same thing. You specify the machine you want to login to, and Telnet makes the connection from your machine to the one you specified.

Most links within Arpanet are 56kb leased lines although there are cases where it may be higher or lower. There are other networks that are modelled after Arpanet: Genet (Computer Science network), Nslnet (National Science Foundation Network)—which interconnects all supercomputers in the United States), and a few smaller ones: Cornet, up until recently, used primarily X.25 connections via Telnet to establish a connection. They are now switching more and more links over to leased telephone lines. Nslnet uses primarily T1 lines which run at 1Mbp per second. In case you were wondering, Arpanet stands for Advanced Research Projects Agency and is owned by the U.S. government. All of these networks use the Top/Up protocol and are therefore part of an evergrowing Internet.

Binet

This network spans 27 countries (U.S.A., Canada, West Germany, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Finland, Denmark, Spain, Turkey, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, to name a few) and has over 1800 computers interconnected. It uses a protocol different than Arpanet but the one common language they talk is electronic mail (RFC822). The European segment of the network is called EARN (European Academic Research Network) and the Canadian section is called NetNorth. All links within Binet/EARN/NetNorth are 9600 baud leased lines. Binet stands for Because It's There or Because It's There. It all depends on who you ask. Binet is not

the largest network by computer hosts, but is the largest by number of connected countries. If you are an academic institution or a researcher, all you need to do is pay a membership fee per year to Etern. Line rentals between \$1,000-\$10,000 and order a leased line from Telex to your nearest neighbor that has a connection to Starb.

UUCP

Unix to Unix Copy Program Network is a free-wheeling, anarchy-type network. It is unknown how many computers are connected to this network but estimates vary from 4,000 to 10,000. Lately, some organizers are trying to put some order into UUCP. It is a slow and queuing process but one that I hope they will succeed at. It has the worst reputation for mail delivery; where delays can be sometimes a week and it is not infrequent that the system loses the mail.

There are dozens of computer networks... as more and more begin to interconnect, the concept of a Worldnet becomes feasible.

Direct

Here is a brief list of some of the other networks that share RFC822 mail:

- WFNET: Magnetic Fusion Energy Network
- SPAN: Space Physics Analysis Network
- JANET: England's National Academic Network
- UNET: IBM's corporate internal network
- Esynet: DEC's corporate internal network
- EUnet: European section of UUCP

There are many other smaller networks that are starting to get off the ground, but as you will see later on, the world of networking is moving away from the concept of a "cooler" to one that imposes a hierarchical structure on all networks.

When you add up all the networks and all the machines that can exchange RFC822 mail, the number of machines (from a VAX 730 up to a Cray X-MP), approaches 20,000. Some of the larger systems have 50,000 registered users on their systems while more typically it is around 2,000 users. That means that as a rough

estimate, there are about 40 million users that are accessible via RFC822 mail. This grows even larger when you consider that there are experimental gateways that allow networks like Dialnet and Mail Mail to pass RFC822 mail into the Internet and vice versa (no, I didn't tell you where they are or how to use them). Most of the users are students, professors, academics, researchers, and school administration personnel. The number of corporate users, like IBM's 200,000 Vnet users, only make up about 10 percent of the network. What makes the Worldnet system so attractive is that for a large part it is free to use. The university or the company pays Telnet for a leased line and connects to the network of their choice. The users of the newly connected computer are then given free access to the network (often: intensive impose access restrictions on their users). European sites will soon be undergoing a severe hardship. Their PTTs will require volume charging, so each site will have to be charged by their users. At present charging by European PTTs is still on a leased line monthly cost.

Since it is a free system, abuse is closely monitored. For example, it is considered bad manners to start a chain letter in the network, since it can quickly grow to saturate the network. Users are caught and in general they understand that disrupting the network will only cause their "files" and genuine mail to be delayed also.

Addresses

Now for a brief tutorial on how to read network addresses. All RFC822 mail addresses are composed of a LHS and a RHS (Left Hand Side and Right Hand Side). You look at the address and scan for an @-sign. This is the separator between the LHS and the RHS. The LHS is considered the local part of the address.

Examples:

- Hank
- John Smith
- steve@kibo.HAIRNET
- phil@cs.uminn.rijt.nl

These are all samples of LHS addresses. The first two are simple users. The third one is a gateway. It says that there is an indirect network called HAIRNET that has a machine on it called h2o and you wish to contact the user named

operating with difficulty

By WALTER L.

New York Telephone recently introduced a new service to its customers. It's called operator service. Other telephone companies around the nation are doing the same thing. When customers in New York dial 0, they get connected to a New York Telephone (NYP) operator. When they dial 00, they get connected to an AT&T operator (assuming they've chosen AT&T as their long distance company).

The equipment used for the NYP operators consists of a Northern Telecom DMS-200 switch running TOPS (Toll Operator Position System) software. This change, while refreshing, has brought about many problems—not to mention my pet peeve: when an operator answers, there is no longer a beep.

The most important problems can be grouped into two major categories: routing and hardware.

Routing Problems

- From coin phones you cannot dial 00 to get an AT&T operator. Instead you are routed to an intercept recording.

- As an alternative to dialing 0, you're supposed to be able to dial 10xxxx06 to get an operator. Where xxx is the three-digit number of the long distance company. This is assuming that the long distance company offers operator services in the first place. But from a pay phone, dialing 10288806 (288 is the three-digit number for AT&T) gets you an NYP operator. Dialing 1077706 or 1033306 is supposed to get you a Sprint operator. But instead you get an NYP operator again.

- New York Telephone "coin crallsmen," those guys who fix our pay phones, will be in for a nice surprise. There is a coin test number which checks to see if a pay phone's "negative start package" or red box is working. From the 212 area code you dial 0-212-959-1230 and from 718 you dial 0-718-959-1230. (Other areas may allow you to dial 0-959-1230.) The way NYP is routing traffic, a 0+ (zero plus) call within New York State (and the small part of Connecticut served by NYP) gets sent to the TOPS DMS. The 959-1230 is handed out of an AT&T TSPS. When the TOPS receives the 212-959-1230, it searches its database of exchanges and sees that 959 is not a valid 212 as well as "invalid" NPA's (710, 200, 210, 700, 989, etc.). This presents a problem when trying to call Alliance

Teleconferencing (0-700-456-1000). The TOPS receives 700-456-1000 and sees that 700 is not a valid New York area code. It then routes you to an announcement: "Your call cannot be completed as dialed. Please check the number or ask your operator to help you."

- NYP operators can't dial 959, 900, 902, 976, 950, 970, 540, and 550 calls. I can understand not being able to connect you to most 800 numbers, but the 800-696 exchange is a new one that's owned by New York Telephone. Yet the operator cannot dial it.

- There is one trick which comes in handy. To get free directory assistance (DA) from a Customer Owned Coin Operated Telephone (COCO), you dial 0-NPA-555-1212. If the NPA is within the New York City area (212, 516, 718), the call speeds straight through to DA. (Note: the caller must also be within that area.) Most COCOs let you dial 0+ without asking for money, so your DA call would be free. Similar variations of this trick probably work in other parts of the country.

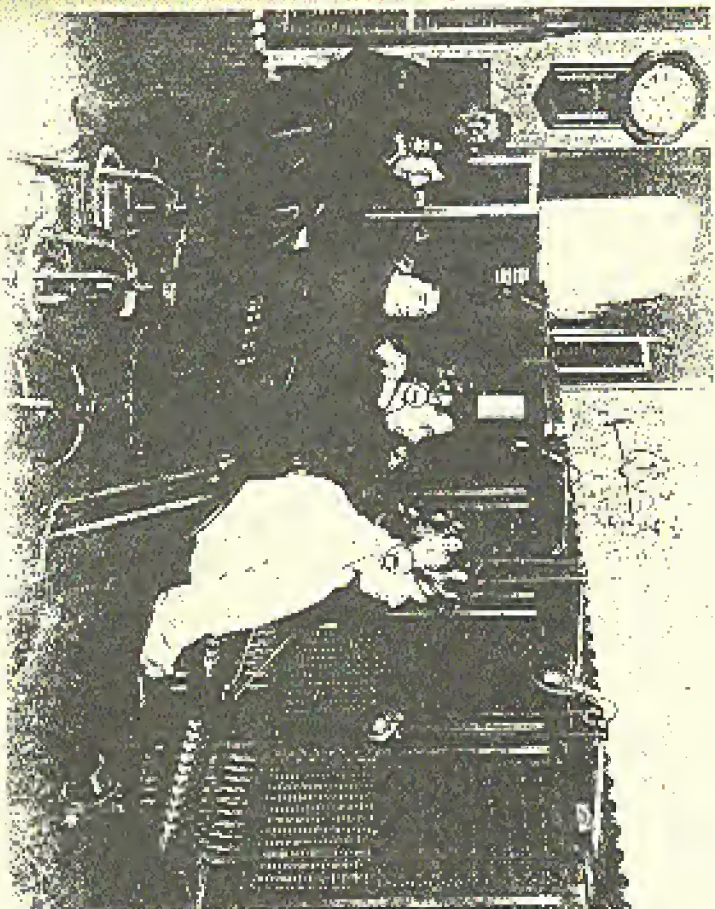
Hardware Problems

- As I mentioned before, the operator does not beep when she answers a call.

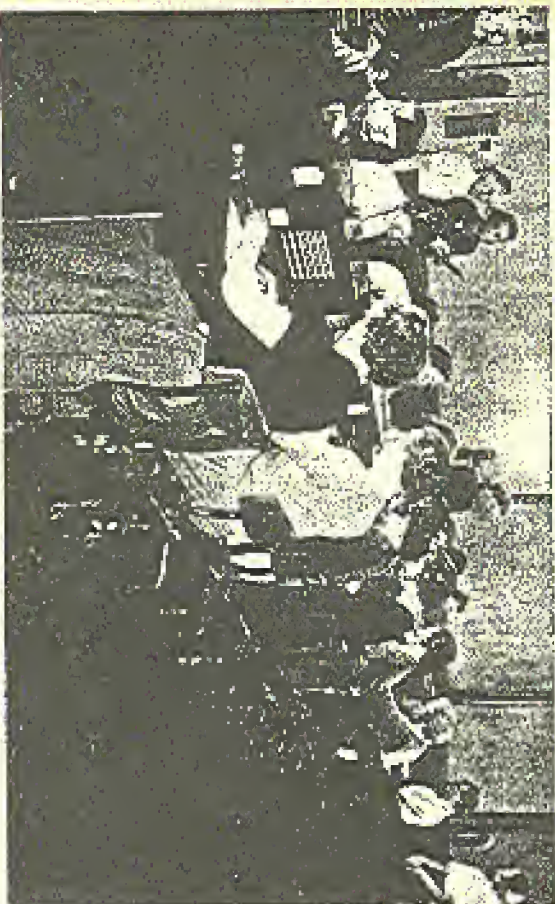
- When you dial a 0+ call, you are given a choice of dialing 0 at the tone or entering your calling card number at the tone. If you call from a pulse or rotary phone and don't respond with touch tone after the tone, an operator will arrive to assist you. Sometimes, right before the "enter calling card" tone (sounds like a # tone making into a quick distone) you hear a quick second of distorted noise. (Like a fragment of speech. When this happens, if you are on a pulse phone and can't dial a 0 in touch tone, the calling card tone will repeat every couple of seconds forever! This seems to be happening less now than when they put the first TOPS in Manhattan sometime last year.

- There seems to be an overwhelming problem with intelligible operators. Many times, right after the operator answers you hear a loud click and then a burst of 12 multi-frequency (MF) digits, followed by "Operator, may I help you?" Both operators will then say there is a "crossed line" and hang up.

- This problem is by far one of the worse. It's been reported that when emergency interrupts



Traffic Department Test Board circa 1896 at office located in the Lower East Side at the corner of Orchard and North Street. Left to right, John Ayres, Edouard Peters, Henry Ward, Anna Brown and Della Hoopes. Development installed 1892. Picture taken in 1902.



Personal Day: Test Board for Director's Personal Long Distance Calls

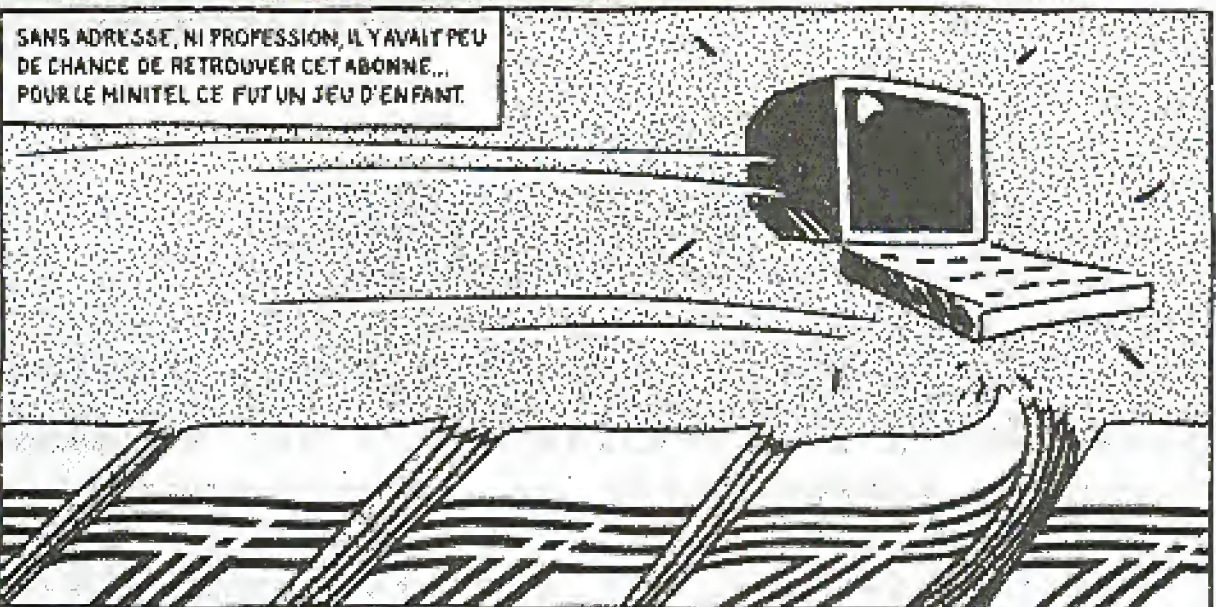
the telecom informer

BY AL FRESKO

The telephone company in France tried a wild experiment seven years ago: they cut back on printing telephone directories and started giving out computer terminals with built-in modems to all of their customers. But replacing directory assistance wasn't all they had in mind: the terminals can also be used to access Minitel, France's videotext system.

Videotext is an all-encompassing word used to describe nearly any kind of home information service. Most of these services in other countries use special adapters built into TV sets to display information that is "piggy-backed" on the carrier of a broadcast or cable station. Minitel is much more flexible because it uses the telephone network to connect to users (which makes two-way communication with the videotext system easy) and computer terminals for its input/output devices (which allow the user to enter all sorts of interesting data, as opposed to just pressing a few buttons on a numeric keypad). Two years ago, Minitel allowed outside companies to provide services over the videotext network. It soon became evident that one of the things videotext customers were willing to pay \$10 an hour of online time for was sex. Message services (messageries) sprang up giving anyone in the country a chance to talk dirty, either with on-line chatting or via electronic mailboxes. These message services account for 16 percent of all Minitel traffic. Service providers advertise heavily in the Paris Metro and on public billboards with lines like "For a good time dial 36-15 and type in 'MARIE'." Some of the sleazier services actually hire people to participate in conversations and keep them going as long as possible (the longer you type, the higher your bill), and some even sleazier try to program computers to do the same thing. Experienced Minitel users

say that these ruses are easy to see through, and there's always a better service to sign onto. To use Minitel, plug your government-provided terminal into the wall, and the telephone into the terminal. Dial 36-15 and type in the name of the service you want. That's it. Any online charges you run up will show up on your phone bill. No need to log on and there's no way to hack passwords. Employers who are unhappy with large Minitel bills run up by their disaffected staff during office hours can buy software that blocks calls to the message services. Have any readers of 2600 found their way onto Minitel yet? The thought of an entire population using computer terminals, not just the technologically literate minority, is truly revolutionary. If you try calling certain payphones in Manhattan, you just might hear a recording that says, "The number you have reached is being checked for drugs." Or words to that effect. As part of the ongoing war against drugs in New York City, police have received the cooperation of New York Telephone in cutting off incoming service to phone booths that were "under siege" by drug dealers. Dealers and pushers along "Cocaine Strip" (Aristocrat Avenue, from 80th to 96th Streets) and other drug supermarkets were forced to fight high-tech fire with even higher tech: they now carry beepers so that their connections can reach out and score without having to go through public payphones. Beepers are also rumored to be in use by all sorts of other illegal operations, including numbers runners and stockbrokers. For some strange reason, no one has talked about having the Secret Service or the FBI raid any beeper companies because of all the crime-oriented traffic passing through their computers. Nice to know that some people are still protected by their Constitutional rights...



SANS ADRESSE, NI PROFESSION, IL Y AVAIT PEU DE CHANCE DE RETROUVER CET ABONNE... POUR LE MINITEL CE FUT UN JEU D'ENFANT.

Retrouver un correspondant : faites-le en Minitel.

Le Minitel, c'est un service terminal branché sur le réseau téléphonique de la France. Il vous permet de choisir un correspondant qualifié et d'échanger des informations avec l'Annuaire Electronique, le Guide des Adresses, le Répertoire des entreprises, le programme de services bancaires, les services de presse, etc. C'est véritablement un service qui a révolutionné la communication.



Attention ! Cette recherche est gratuite, mais elle est soumise à un droit de consultation de 10 francs.

En général, c'est une recherche de base, mais si vous avez des renseignements particuliers à donner, vous pouvez aussi les donner.

Vous pouvez aussi utiliser Minitel dans toutes les Agences Centrales des Télécommunications. Le Minitel Minitel est accessible uniquement de l'annuaire papier, voir le numéro de votre annuaire.



La puissance de l'informatique, la simplicité du téléphone.

THIS AD FOR MINITEL IS FOUND IN FRENCH PHONE BOOKS.

England's Mass Announcements

By John Drake

Besides offering a registered loop or party line, British Telecom has also created an industry out of the pre-recorded message.

The most popular version, which they openly publish, consists of the Citycall numbers which offer hourly reports based on different areas of the stock market.

Rat industries third party companies have taken up the idea and offer—via British Telecom—recorded messages and services—anything from horoscopes to comedians' acts to fetish fashion information.

Advertisements for this new found industry can be found in the tabloid press and are controlled from a specially set up telephone exchange handling the recorded messages and direct dial cellular phone numbers which are not formally listed in any directories.

On average, each call will last less than three minutes. All local calls are billed in the UK. The rate structure is based on the time of day and is raised to an average of 38 pence per minute peak and 25 pence off peak.

Here is a list of recorded messages, dialable from anywhere in England:

0898 300 153	Jenny Blythe (34-21-34)	0898 100 112	Donna's Disastrous Dinner Party
0898 300 101	Page 3 Gids	0898 100 116	Adventures
0898 300 146	Lipstick	0898 100 131	Lowcastis
0898 300 152	How to be a Nipple	0898 100 167	Tecan & Jane Jungle
0898 300 158	Kevin Pettis—Page 7 guy	0898 100 175	Encounters in the Hayloft
0898 300 100	Other programmes	0898 100 129	Chateau de vice—Crewette rock star
0898 300 445	Couple troubles	0898 100 112	Lowcastis
0898 300 416	Sex & Woman	0898 100 720	Madonna—the facts
0898 300 417	Sex & Men	0898 100 755	Tom Cruise
0898 300 345	Balshite	0898 100 765	Moonlighting
0898 300 377	Lovelite	0898 100 700	Michael J. Fox
0898 300 346	UFO Line	0898 100 710	Prince
0898 300 370	Adult Size Line	0898 100 781	Michael Jackson
0898 300 444	Teenage proclamaite	0898 100 795	Update on all Hollywood stars
0898 300 164	Class Rooms	0898 100 740	Storyline
0898 300 165	Mr. Know-all	0898 100 775	Carol's true love
0898 300 110	Horoscope & Lovelife predictions	0898 100 755	Comedy line
0898 300 154	The Wallys—stocking new version	0898 100 782	AIDS line—G&A
0898 300 141	Pillow Talk	0898 600 143	Comic Lines
0898 300 166	Confessions of an Air Stewardess	0898 600 202	Roman Atkinson—Impatient man in queue behind student going to Hell—Smith & Jones—Head to Head
		0898 600 203	A visit to Harley Street
		0898 600 204	Conception & Genetics
		0898 600 205	Christmas, drinking and the police
		0898 600 206	Football riding death
		0898 600 149	Blue Films
		0898 600 208	Wide swapping
		0898 600 209	The women's movement
		0898 600 152	Sex is natural
		0898 600 211	Millionaires—Larry Henry
		0898 600 213	Sex and kids growing up—Bob Novalent
		0898 600 218	The driving instructor
		0898 600 219	Introducing tobacco to civilisation
		0898 600 220	The cruise of the SS Confish

The Growing Worldnet

(continued from page 5)

slave. The X-sign is used as a kludge to indicate indirect addressing via a gateway that is not directly addressable from all over the WorldNet. The last example is one of UUCP addressing. It reads from left to right. With standard RFC822 addresses, you do not need to know the path line mail will take to get to its final destination. The system takes care of that. UUCP is dumb in that respect. You need to know the path the mail will take. So example 4 says to send it to a machine called philco, which will send it to a machine called sun which in turn will send it to a machine called murmi, which has a user called jeh. You can see why people hate UUCP addressing. This type of "bang" addressing is slowly being phased out for the new style of addressing detailed below. But there are still many UUCP sites that prefer their "old" ways. Then again, there are still a lot of people who like Cebol.

Here are some examples of a FHS address:

taurim.binet
wiscom.wisc.edu
oday.cs.mel
drcvnt.doc.com
vax.com.ac.uk
vni.tau.ac.il

The first is an example of the old style of addresses—taurim.binet. It is a hostname and a network identifier. The next three are examples of Arpanet addresses. They read from right to left and are true based. The right-most token represents the higher authority, such as EDU (educational), NET (network information center), or COM (commercial). It no longer makes a difference if wiscom.wisc.edu resides in Arpanet or Binet or Cernet. It may indeed be directly connected to all three. The user shouldn't care what network the one user is connected to. Imagine if your friend was connected to Sprint while you used ATT. It shouldn't make a difference in your dialing to know that the end destination is being serviced by Sprint. Just dial the number. That is the concept of "dotted domain names".

As soon as you leave the United States, things get even more organized. Every country has an ISO (International Standards Organization) country code. Within each country, an authority decides what second level domain names to assign—such as AC (academic), HD (reservati-

and development), COM (commercial), etc. As you move from the right to left of the FHS address, you move from the macro to the micro. Once again, it is important to note that the concept of what network the user resides on becomes a "thing of the past".

Putting it all together, we end up with addresses that might look like these:

hark@vni.tau.ac.il

john.smith@penkiv.doc.com

slav@sho.halfnet.torrey.cs.net

In conclusion, the Worldnet supplies electronic mail traffic for free to users with an account on any machine that is connected to one of the networks listed above. The institution ends up picking up the bill for the leased line, while the user only gets charged for the local loop time and connect time used to create and send the letter. Abuse (chain letters, mass mailings, commercial use of the network, etc.) is levied upon by the ones who run the networks as well as the hackers who make use of them. If you use the network, don't abuse it.

For further reading: Communications of the ACM, October 1985, Anleita Computer Networks: Gasterfish and Hoskins.

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for 2600!**
Just send your articles to:
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Middle Island, NY 11953
Call 516-751-2600
for specific info

THE READERS SPEAK OUT

Notes and Replies

Dear 2600:

First of all, thanks to you! How have the Radio Shack Duophone Computerized Phone Accountant model 1000. What a nifty little device!! Always wondered who the babysitters were calling...and for how long.

Secondly, here's some cellular phone information that the dealer gave me after I showed him copies of 2600 and its cellular-related information. He was very happy to swap information.

Thirdly, in reply to The Sorcerer's letter (2600, August 1987), if the police were as inept in their "capture" as the claims they were, it says one of two things: either The Sorcerer wasn't as "discrete" as he should have been, or the rest of the hacking/phreaking community is put on warning when a "Robocop" starts cleaning up.

The Sorcerer also requested information regarding Bill Landreth (aka The Cracker), author of "Out of the Inner Circle". Enclosed please find the cover story, September 20, 1987, to the Southern California computer magazine, "Byte Buyer", which I penned. This should give you all the information you may need on Mr. Landreth.

Lastly, I run a BBS called Mainstreet Data (619-438-6624). In it is a section called TAP Magazine. This section of the board is filled with information gleaned from the AP wire, international, national, and all 50 states individually regarding the keywords: hacking, phreaking, and computer crime. It is an extremely popular section of my large online system. To receive a complimentary account, call, enter 12 for your ID, for your password enter DAKOTA, and at the first command prompt enter PRO (of course there is no punctuation). You will be given access to the entire system. I

would be happy to be one of your West Coast BBS envoys.

Thanks for being!

Rainer Mueller

Thanks for the cellular info. We will try to do something with it for a future issue.

Your article on Landreth was very informative and while we cannot print it in its entirety, here are the main points for the benefit of our readers. As a result of intruding on GTE Telenet back in 1983, Landreth was sentenced to three years of probation. He then put out a book entitled "Out of the Inner Circle" which sold over 50,000 copies. Because of this, he became something of a celebrity, a role which he apparently wasn't comfortable with. In the fall of 1985 he vanished entirely. He wasn't seen again until early this summer when he was discovered in a town 40 miles north of Portland, Oregon, "apparently dressed like a bum". He was arrested on a charge of federal probation violation and sentenced to five years in prison. He is due to return to court on October 13. His sentence may be commuted at that point or he may receive a different sentence. Regardless, as of this writing, Landreth was still incarcerated at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in downtown San Diego.

As ones who have seen the results of being thrust into the spotlight unwillingly or half-willingly, we find this whole series of events to be quite sad and unfortunate. Too often the media jumps on individuals for one thing or another, completely forgetting that they are mere human beings, subject to the same fears and insecurities we all have at one time or another. It's happened to rock stars, lottery winners, and crime victims. Now it's happened to a computer hacker.

Clearly, Landreth should not be locked up in jail. His "crimes" have hurt no one more than himself, his government in this case is barbaric and inhuman. We call on our readers to speak out against this kind of injustice in whatever way they can. And we wish him well.

Readers who want to hear more about this case should call the above-mentioned board. Hopefully, the facts will be passed around on different bulletin board systems as well.

We thank the many readers who have expressed an interest in running bulletin boards for 2600. Last month we mentioned certain features we would require: full access to all callers, private mail that ensured privacy, and no verification of identity for users. If you want your board to be a 2600 board, it must also have 24-hour access, 3000/1200 baud capability, the ability to store at least 100 messages on at least 3 publicboards, the ability to handle at least 100 users, storage capacity for contact files, and a way of having information uploaded. If you can meet those requirements, then contact us. All kinds of computers are welcome as are all kinds of software, provided they can handle the above.

An Explanation

Dear 2600:

Regarding my September letter, allow me to clarify my position--you're right; that made a mistake in ripping off the phone company. That was something I did because I was having fun with BBS's at the time, and when we discovered that dial-up and figured out what was happening, we went a little berserk. But like the kid whose interest is sparked by a marijuana seed that gets into various markets, that was where I got my first glimpse into the world of amateur hacking. Since then, I've been trying to learn more

from BBS's and 2600.

I just wanted to clear things up so I don't sound like a total defiant scumbag.

Also, I think Audie's idea of a special issue sounds good.

Respectfully,

The Sorcerer

Your comments have been noted. And, by the way, that was your August letter you were referring to. This is your September letter.

Newsstand Update

Dear 2600:

You've been saying that you'll be on newsstands soon. Is this in fact in the works?

Curious

We are in the process of working out an arrangement with a distributor in New York City. Right now you can find 2600 in some bookstores and magazine stands. Among them are: Hudson News, Coliseum Books, Soho Zax, and St. Mark's Books (all in New York City) with more on the way. We're also working out deals with book shops in England, Holland, Germany, and Finland. If you have any ideas or can help out, contact us. We'll keep you posted.

Misinformation? Us?

Dear 2600:

I was very upset with the misinformation you printed in your September issue. In an answer to a letter, you said that pen registers can be bypassed by using cordless phones. Nothing could be further from the truth! Pen registers record the number you're dialing no matter what kind of a phone you're using. And your suggestion of dialing on a cordless phone to avoid the pen register and then hopping back onto a regular phone to avoid being monitored on the radio is ridiculous. To say the least, I

UK Mass Announcements

- Chennai**
- 0898 121 212 Citycell directory
 - 0898 121 220 General market report
 - 0898 121 221 Company news
 - 0898 121 225 Active shares
 - 0898 121 230 Foreign exchanges
 - 0898 121 235 Currency Hotline
 - 0898 121 240 Leading shares A-X
 - 0898 121 241 Leading shares L-Z
 - 0898 121 245 Traded options
 - 0898 121 246 Options review
 - 0898 121 250 USA
 - 0898 121 255 Recent issues
- (Note: These numbers seem to be reachable from England only. However, we know there's got to be a way around that. It's possible the British Telecom operator at 800-445-5667 will put calls through to the above. It's also possible that boxes can get through. We'll let you know what we find out. In the meantime, the following numbers are meant to supplement the list from our July 1986 issue. All of them need country code 44.)*
- 1-2468015 Dialing instructions
 - 1-2468017 Dialing instructions
 - 1-2468026 Financial Report
 - 1-2468035 British Telecom Guidelines
 - 1-2468040 Christian Message
 - 1-2468050 Challenge Line
 - 1-2468060 Racing Bulletin
 - 1-2468072 VD info
 - 1-2468080 Newswire
 - 1-2468088 Civil Emergencies
 - 1-2468090 Weather
 - 1-2468200 True
 - 1-2468400 Music
 - 1-2468800 Music
 - 61-2468011 US dial tone
 - 203-8069 Coventry Radio
 - 246-8015 Chicker Line
 - 634-8069 Kent Radio
 - 702-8900 Essex Radio

(Continued from page 3)

are most of our readers pass by something every day that a good many of our other readers would find interesting—like a central office with a statue of Stalin in front of it. There are all kinds of possibilities.

But pictures aren't all that we find interesting. If you go away someplace, look at the phone books. Sometimes there are hilarious pages contained in them. You may get some bizarre matter in the mail that you can share with the rest of the phone/computer crowd.

2600 is not like other magazines. Our subscribers serve as our eyes and ears. You tell us when something new is going on and we investigate. You send us material that we print. It's all in this together—phones and computers have touched every one of us, whether we wanted them or not. 2600 is here to give you the individual's view of high technology so you can grab the future before it grabs you.

So send us what you've got—articles, pictures, drawings, letters, clippings, etc. The address to send things to is 2600, PO Box 99, Middle Island, NY 11953. By pitching in a little bit, you'll be helping to make us that much more well-rounded and informative.



Information You Need From Full Disclosure

#500 Full Disclosure Newspaper (12 issues).....	\$15.00
#300 The FBI Project Newsletter (4 issues).....	\$10.00
#1051 The FBI And Your ILLS.....	\$5.00
#1050 FBI "Black Bag Jobs".....	\$5.00
#1020 How To Get Anything on Anybody.....	\$30.00
#1012 Cover Intelligence: Electronic Javeshopping Techniques.....	\$7.95
#1030 Privacy - How To Get It How To Enjoy It.....	\$18.95
#1022 D.B.A. Narcotics Investigator's Manual.....	\$49.95
#1033 Electronic Investigation and Secure Comm. Course.....	\$25.00
#1009 Freedom of Information & Privacy Act Guide.....	\$4.95
#1040 Police Intelligence Systems in Crime Control.....	\$19.95

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MIDDLE ISLAND, NY 11953

(continued from page 13)

just hope nobody gets in trouble believing that this technique is safe.

Worried and Upset in Arizona

There seems to have been some misunderstanding on this topic, judging from the way 2600 has been blasted by some readers in the last couple of weeks. A reader wrote in last month to tell us that his Radio Shack pen register didn't record numbers he dialed when he used a cordless phone. We found this to be true with this model of pen register and with certain cordless phones. We don't know if that is true of other "roof" pen registers and that is what we said. If someone wants to give us access to a genuine law enforcement-type pen register, we'll be happy to let our readers everything it does and doesn't do. Until then, we have to be honest: we're not entirely sure. We'd appreciate hearing from people who have actual hands-on experience in this field.

WRITE A LETTER!

And send it to us!

If you have questions or comments about our magazine or about computer hacking and phone phreaking, write them down and send them to

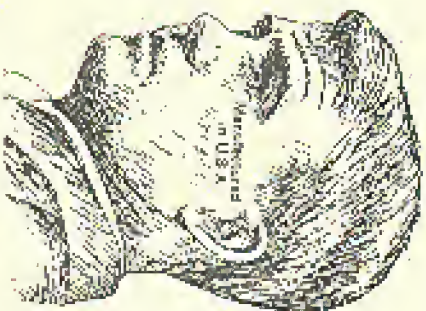
2600

Letters Dept.

PO Box 99

Middle Island, NY

11953



operating

(continued from page 6)

are made by the NYT UPS operators to some older mechanical central offices, the operator will sometimes come onto the line with a recorder (test busy) or recording. Sometimes when the operator leaves the line the recording stays there and the interrupted party cannot hang up. One reader wrote us and said that after an interrupt there was a recording saying "the area code for the number you dialed has been changed to 718" on his line for 2½ hours! During the course of this ordeal, two or three other people got the in on cross-talk and also could not hang up.

• There aren't enough facilities to handle the bulk of calls the NYT operators seem to be receiving. Many times after dialing a 0-call and getting a 0 at the tone, you will get a recorder. Sometimes you get a recording telling you to wait because all operators are busy and that you get a recorder. Every once in a while you get a recorder when a New York telephone operator tries to pass you to an AT&T operator.

• Finally, these new operators seem to have less experience dealing with people than AT&T operators. They can be quite rude and often don't know what they can and can't dial. It's not hard to get them to waste everyone's time by trying over and over to dial an 800 number.

The introduction of these NYT operators has proven to be fun, educational, and annoying as hell. If you have any observations, comments, or questions on this latest change in the system, contact me at 2600 and I'll do my best to investigate.

2600 marketplace

FOR SALE: Ex-Bell blue boxes, old and scratchy, may even work! Also a wide range of old Bell comm equipment. Call (514) 228-6731 and ask for Rick for details.

DO YOU HAVE old outdated computer equipment lying around gathering dust? Why not donate it to 2600's growing bulletin board network? Support freedom of speech in your time! Contact 2600 at (518) 751-2600 or write 2600, PO Box 752, Middle Island, NY 11953.

FOR SALE: SWTPC Model CT-82 intelligent video terminal. Completely programmable (150 separate functions), RS-232C & parallel printer ports, full ASCII keyboard w/cursor control panel, 9" P-31 CRT w/7x12 dot matrix—up to 92 column capability, 32 baud rates to 38,400—much more. Excellent condition with full documentation. Originally \$600, sell for \$125 or best offer. Bernie Spindel, 144 W. Eagle Rd., Suite 106, Havertown, PA 19063.

FOR SALE: COMMODORE 8-BIT ROBOTICS KIT by Fischer-technik. All hardware, interface, software and manuals included. Mint condition. \$399. Sand, phone 5 to Box 571, Forest Hills, NY 11375.

BEST HACKER AND PHREAKER written public domain software for the Apple II family. Two double sided diskettes full of communications and deprotection utilities. These programs were combed from the best 805 and clones nationwide. Send \$10 cash, check, or MO to Mark B., 1485 Murphy Rd., Wilmington, OH 45177-9338.

WANTED: Technical data for pay phones, dot matrix printers, and/or modems. Looking for schematics and theory of operation. Call (205) 293-6333/6395, 7 to 4 CST. Ask for Alirman Parochellis. Cannot accept collect calls.

TAP BACK ISSUES—complete set (vol. 1-84) of high quality copies shipped via UPS or first class mail for \$1000+. Over 400 pages of TAP material including schematics and special reports. Checks/M.O. to "P.E.I." Cash, M.O. shipped same day. SASE for sample. Peter G., P.O. Box 453, Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054.

GOT SOMETHING TO SELL? Looking for something to buy? Or trade? This is the place! The 2600 Marketplace is here to help! Just send us whatever you want to sell (without making it too long) and we'll print it! Only people please, no businesses! Address: 2600 Marketplace, PO Box 99, Middle Island, NY 11953. Include your address label.

DOCUMENTATION on electronic digital PBX's and switching systems. Willing to trade/purchase. Also looking for Bell System Practices and other such paraphernalia. Write to Bill, c/o 2600, PO Box 752B, Middle Island, NY 11953.

32K MODEL 100, U1 Rom II, drive, TS-DOS, spreadsheet, modem cables, AC adapters, briefcase included, good condition, \$1200. New, make an offer. Tandy 2000 version of WordPerfect 4.0 \$150 or trade for 1200 or 2400 baud external/modem, IBM PC & XT 8, AT version of WordPerfect 4.1 and MathPlan 2.1, 5250 or trade for 1200 or 2400 baud external modem. Call (803) 244-6429 or (803) 238-5753. Ask for Paul.

WANTED: Looking for a good used 5 or 10 megabyte hard drive for the Apple II series of computers. If you are selling one or know of anyone that is then send replies to: Brian F., 1003 W. Main, Apt. 3, Ottawa, IL 61350.

TAIWANI All Taiwan computers and accessories available for direct shipment for cost, plus shipping plus 3% (quantities of 50 or more). Giles, PO Box 12596, El Paso, TX 79913.

2600 MEETINGS: Fridays from 5-8 p.m. at the Citicorp Center in the Market—153 East 53rd Street, New York City. Come by, drop gift articles, ask questions. Questions? Call 516-751-2600.

Deadline for October issue: 10/5/87.

J.E. Field
Manager



New England
Telephone

25 St. Peter Street
Boston, MA 02108
Phone: (617) 541-1000

Dear Sir,
Telephone service is furnished on condition that the identity of the person for whom service is provided is as representative of the time of the request.

Telephone service was developed for you at
When the request for service was placed, you received no postage as
and asked that the bills be sent to the address.

We have since received information that leads us to believe that identity was not correct
and that you misrepresented your identity in violation of Rule 5.1 of the Massachusetts
D.P.U. Order of December 19, 1977. The true reason as stated last year, true identity is
for whom we have a legal bill for service rendered or

which has been outstanding since
Accordingly, we are notifying you that telephone service of
connected on
in the amount of

To avoid discontinuation of your service, the first bill must be paid in full, a deposit of
\$ 7.20 must be paid to secure your present account, and the billing name on
your present account must be changed to your name.

If service is discontinued, it will be restored if the requirements described above are met.
A residual charge of \$30 will also be applied to your account.

Very truly,
J.E. Field

THIS NASTY LETTER WAS SENT TO ONE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS WHO
SOMEHOW GOT THE PHONE COMPANY TO THINK HE WASNT BEING
HONEST ABOUT WHO HE WAS. IT WAS ALL AN UNFORTUNATE
MISTAKE, BUT WE GOT ANOTHER NEAT FORM LETTER OUT OF IT.

THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR TELEPHONE

A personal message about your home telephone from the former F.B.I. Director Clarence M. Kelley

Your family's single most important link to the outside world is your home telephone. Your family's ability to communicate quickly and effectively has a direct impact on their safety and security.

My experience as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has given me a keen awareness of the many security problems facing the homeowner of the 80's, and I am proud to be associated with one company that has actually listened to the needs of the public in designing a complete line of quality telephones for home and office use. UNISONIC has made these telephones to work not only for your convenience, but for your critical security needs as well.

The main thing to remember is that your telephone is an extremely important part of your household—it can act as your guardian. When you purchase a quality telephone from UNISONIC, you have chosen wisely.



Former Director, F.B.I.

Clarence M. Kelley

THIS IS BY FAR THE SHILLEST THING WE'VE EVER SEEN ON THE OUTSIDE
OF A NEW TELEPHONE PACKAGE. IS OLIVER NORTH NEXT?

Review: CO Magazine Enlightening

CO Magazine
 Published monthly by Telecom Library Inc.
 12 West 21st Street
 New York, NY 10011
 212-691-8215

Subject matter: switching, transmission, and network services.

Cost: CO Magazine is sent free to "qualified" subscribers in the U.S. and Canada. If you're not in the industry, U.S. subscribers are \$36 per year.

Review by Dan Murphy

Running approximately 60 pages each month, CO Magazine is one of the better telecommunications magazines available. It's geared for the telecom industry personnel and is broken into three sections, each containing an article or two.

One section common to each issue is "News" featuring topics such as what companies are using what new equipment and recently passed laws affecting the telecommunications world. The news often has an analysis which is an editor's note on how something will affect things, written from the perspective of an individual or a small business. "New Services" tells of the latest services and features offered by local and long distance companies with an occasional piece on

how new technology will affect the telecom market.

"New Products" previews and reviews the latest in telecom gear, gear, gizmos, and equipment. This is one of my favorite features—it deals with everything from ISDN data-line notions to mini-responders for testing lines and thanks to US West's MPOW multi-purpose operator workstation.

The "Services" section which appears almost every month has a diverse collection of articles getting down to the nitty-gritty of how the telephone companies do what they do best. For instance, in the May 1987 issue an article entitled "Advancing Advanced 800" explains in detail how AT&T's Advanced 800 services function. The April 1987 issue describes New York Telephone's Network Service Center operations quite interestingly in "New York Telephone's War Room."

Some of the themes that CO Magazine has presented are enhanced 911 service, ISDN, and like topics. In each instance there were several articles describing available services and techniques in use in the field.

CO Magazine provides an up to the minute look at the telecom world. I think it's one of the best magazines around and, you have to admit, it's hard to beat the price.

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 between the hours of 5 and 8

in the Market area of the Citicorp Center
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